



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

body of customers, so long as it lacks efficient technical appliances it simply adds one to the group of small industries already doomed by their inefficient methods of production. Further, the hope that a little association, starting with inefficient methods, may persist long enough to acquire by its savings more efficient appliances is apt to prove as illusory as a hope that a cobbler may become, through his savings, the owner of a shoe factory. Exceptional instances aside, the path of progress for this form of producers' co-operation has proved a blind alley.

MORTON A. ALDRICH.

Die Entwicklung der Arbeitsteilung im Leipziger Gewerbe von 1751 bis 1890. Von DR. OTTO PETRENZ. (Staats- und socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen. Herausgegeben von Gustav Schmoller. Band XIX. Heft 2.) Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1901. 8vo, pp. 92.

IN this work the author attempts to show the progress made in the division of labor by an examination of the various occupations listed in the successive editions of the Leipzig city directory from 1751-1890. In the former year there appeared 118 industrial occupations, in the course of 140 years no less than 554 new occupations emerged, while during the same period 115 became obsolete, leaving in 1890 557 still existing. By far the most rapid progress was made in the period 1860-1890, when 295 new occupations came into being. This is attributed to the Saxon legislation of 1861, which granted freedom of occupation and removed the last of the old gild restrictions. The author examines in detail the nature of these changes, showing the origin of each new industry and the reason for its differentiation. In this he follows a somewhat modified form of the classification made by Bücher in his *Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft*.

The study shows careful work and presents many interesting features. It is, however, questionable whether the original material is sufficiently exact to justify the work, for, of course, the information in the directories was not gathered on any scientific principle. The author frankly admits the imperfection of the material and perhaps one should regret the labor spent in elaborating material to a degree of accuracy exceeding that possessed by the original data.

H. R. HATFIELD.